THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., Nº. 139. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1853. PRICE, Dʳˢ. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

IN THE COURT FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT SINGAPORE.

In the Matter of JAMES HENRY ADAMS, *and* WILLIAM DREYER, *surviving partners of* H. G. WOLCOTT, *and lately carrying on business in Singapore as Merchants and Agents under the Style of* WOLCOTT AND COMPANY, *Insolvents.*

NOTICE is hereby given that upon reading the Petition of the above named Insolvents presented to the said Court *on the 30th day of November,* 1852: It was on that day ordered by the said Court that the further hearing of the said Petition be *on Monday the Third day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Four* and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on the said last mentioned day the said Insolvents be then respectively discharged personally and that their after acquired property should also be discharged from all liability for debts, claims and demands of and against the said Insolvents at the time of filing their Petition for Relief.

H. C. CALDWELL, *Chief Clerk: Singapore.*

Chief Clerk's Office,
Singapore, 3rd January, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. FRAZER SINCLAIR, and Mr. WALTER MILLER NORTON, are admitted Partners in our firm *here,* and at *Canton.*

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghai, 1st March, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will from the *1st proximo,* be carried on under the firm of ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY.

KHAN MAHAMED ALLADEENHBOY.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

LIVERPOOL, 31*st July*, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership subsisting between the undersigned, carrying on business as East India Merchants, in *Liverpool,* under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co., at *Bombay* in the East Indies under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co., and in China under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, so far as regards WILLIAM WILKINSON DALE. The business of the *Liverpool, Bombay,* and *Shanghae* Houses will for the future be carried on by the undersigned ROBERT DIROM, WILLIAM FORSYTH HUNTER, THOMAS FORYSTH GRAY, DANIEL POTTER and CHARLES RYDER, by whom all debts due by or to the said respective houses will be paid and received.

ROBERT DIROM.
W. F. HUNTER.
T. F. GRAY.
W. W. DALE.
D. POTTER.
C. RYDER.

LIVERPOOL, 1*st November*, 1852.

REFERRING to the above Notice we beg to add, Mr. W. W. DALE commences business, in *Canton,* on his own account, and will act for us and our *Bombay* and *Shanghae* houses at that Port.

DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

CANTON, 20*th January*, 1853.

WITH reference to the Notices prefixed, I beg to intimate that the business hitherto carried on here in the name of DIROM, GRAY & Co., will be continued by myself under the style of W. W. DALE & Co.

W. W. DALE.

NOTICE.

BY *authority of the DIRECTORS of the* PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Mr. ROBERT S. WALKER will assume the duties of the *Company's Superintendent in China* from this date, and until further orders.

O. C. EDMOND.

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, Hongkong, 16th Feby., 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give Notice that the Business hitherto conducted by them in Canton will from this date be carried on at Shanghae.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1852.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE-COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDINO, *Hongkong.*
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.

JAMES W. PRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae,* as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:

Messrs.	GLEDSTANES & Co.,	*London.*
"	LECKIE & Co.,	*Bombay.*
"	SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co.,	*Calcutta.*
"	PARRY & Co.,	*Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay,* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company.	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society.	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A fine English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of Milk.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
Butchers & Bakers,
Yang-king-pang Bridge, Shanghae.

March 4th, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd,* from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

PORT, 4 years in bottle; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; CHAMPAGNE; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price $150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

FOR SALE.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A very choice selection of LIGHT FANCY CLOTH of the best quality and most suitable for the present season.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, March 24th, 1853.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully begs leave to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghae, and Commanders of Ships at Wopsung and Shanghae, that they have just received from London a very superior SODA-WATER MACHINE with all the latest improvements. Tank (lined with silver), New Improved Bottling Machine, &c., &c., the whole of which has been carefully selected for the express-purpose. This is the first Machine of the kind ever exported since its inspection at the Great Exhibition. An abundance of Materials has also been provided to enable the subscriber to make not only SODA-WATER & LEMONADE but the followidg Beverages, viz., SELTZER-WATER, POTASS-WATER, MAGNESIA-WATER, and GINGER-BEER. The strictest attention will be given to have none but the purest water in the manufacture of the above Beverages.

The undersigned would also add that they have been at great expense in the importation of the above Soda-Water Machine, Materials, &c., and trust to receive a liberal patronage, and are confident that the SODA-WATER, &c., will be superior to any heretofore manufactured in this Country.

N.B.—As soon as the apparatus is in order for working due notice will be given.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1853.

Ex *MARY SHEPHERD.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned another fine assortment of *Huntly & Palmer's* READING BISCUITS, viz.,

Mixed, Queen's, Pic Nics, Cracknals, Coffee, and Ginger Biscuits.

Seed, Lemon, and Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

Rich Arrowroot, Albert, Dessert, Shrewsbury, Machine, Ginger Nuts, and Ginger Wafer Biscuits.

ALSO,

A few prime Hams and Cheeses, Sperm-candles, and night-lights.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 25th, 1853.

Ex *BON ACCORD.*
JUST LANDED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A superior Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, selected from one of the celebrated London Oilman's Manufactories, viz., Extra Hot Pickles; Gherkins, Onions, Walnuts, Cauliflower, Beans, Piccalily, Chow-chow, Mixed, and West India Pickles; French Olives; Capers; Pints—Lemon Pickle; Worcester, Chutney, Harvey's, and Reading Sauces; Mushroom and Walnut Cutsup; John Bull and Beef-steak Sauces; Chili Vinegar; Pints—Raspberry Vinegar.

Tart Fruits in Quart Bottles, consisting of Apples, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Cherries, Orleans Plums, Black Currants, Red Currants, Damsons, Raspberries and Green Gages.

Jams and Jellies in 1-lb.'s Stone-jars.

Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Plum, Pine-Apple, and Green Gage Jams, and Orange Marmalade.

Red Currant, Black Currant, and Pine-Apple Jellies.

Salad Oil in Pints; and Best Durham Mustard in ½-lb.

Upright Anchovy Paste; Sardines and Yarmouth Bloaters.

Mock Turtle, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef, and Roast Veal in 2-lb.'s Canisters.

Ox Tail Soup; Soup and Boulli.

Fresh Salmon in 1 and 2-lb.'s Tins.

Also a few fine Yorkshire Hams, and Chedder Cheeses.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1853.

HOUSES.

TO LET.

THE Western half of the Premises known as the late *Hotel,* comprising 5 rooms with bath room on the second, and 2 rooms, with servants offices attached, on the basement story, the same having undergone complete repair.

Apply to the undersigned

R. A. BRINE.

Shanghai, 18th March, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE at present residing in Hongkong, are desirous of obtaining employment at *Shanghae,* or either of the *Northern Ports,*—the one as Store-keeper (keeping books of the same) the other as House-keeper or attendant on a family. Unexceptionable references can be produced—address by letter X, Post Office, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1853.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.,
AARON HAIGHT PALMER,
Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, Director.

THIS establishment was founded under the immediate auspices of leading Senators, and Members of Congress for the prosecution and recovery of Claims on the United States, before Congress, the Executive Departments, and Boards of Commissioners sitting in Washington;—Settlement of accounts with the Executive Departments, and obtaining the remission of Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, for alleged violations of the Revenue, or other Laws of the U.S.;—Recovery of Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States and Foreign Countries;—Investments in U.S. and State Securities, Collections generally, Remittances to any part of Europe, and other money business;—Purchase of Government lands for Foreign Emigrants, &c. It has efficient and reliable correspondents in the several States and Territories of the Union, and arrangements are in progress to establish Sub-agencies in the principal commercial cities thereof. Prompt and faithful attention will be given by the undersigned to all business confided to the Agency. He is solely authorized to settle the concerns of the late firm of PALMER & SNETHEN. Letters must be post paid.

Office, opposite the Treasury Department.

AARON H. PALMER,
Willard's Hotel.

Washington, June 3rd, 1852.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.
WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,

CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons, desirous of emigrating to the United States.

☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. SNETHEN, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE
HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,

For Personal use,
(*Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.*)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and tooth-ache, rheumatic pains, tic-douloureux, &c., (*and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts*); and by its *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity,* is a perfectly *safe,* certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. The price of a chain complete, with directions, is from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 6*d.* Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.;* the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.) Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, *Head Depôts,* 103, Leadenhall Street, and 71, Regent Street, London, (At Paris, 45, Rue Richer, and 12, Boulevart des Italiens) and by all his Agents in Town and Country.

Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN,
Agent in Shanghae.
Messrs. ANDREW DICKSON & Co.,
Agents in Hongkong.

January 26th, 1853.

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1853.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 4 P.M., *at the Chaplaincy.*

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Jan. 24.	Manila,	Feb. 11.
Bombay,	Feb. 16.	Sydney,	Dec. 18.
Colombo,	Feb. 20.	New Zealand,	Dec. 12.
Madras,	Feb. 13.	Amoy,	Feb. 16.
Calcutta,	Feb. 19.	Hongkong,	Mar. 14.
Galle,	Feb. 24.	Ningpo,	Mar. 19.
Penang,	Mar. 2.	New York,	Jan. 9.
Singapore,	Mar. 5.	Boston,	Jan. 9.
Batavia,	Feb. 29.	San Francisco,	Jan. 25.

IMPERIAL THEATRE SHANGHAI.
NOTICE.

THE Performances on *Monday* will commence at 9 *o'clock* precisely, instead of 8 *o'clock* as previously announced.

HORATIO BUSKIN.

26th March, 1853.

Per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Ganges*, we have received the following Papers per the London Mail of 24th January:—

Home News, and *London Times*, January 24—*Illustrated London News*, Jany. 13—and *Manchester Guardian*, January 19.

and per Indian Mail,—

Bombay Gazette, February 12—*Bombay Times*, February 12—*Pinang Gazette*, February 29—*Singapore Free Press*, March 4—and *Straits Times*, March 4.

and from the South—.

China Mail, March 10—*Hongkong Register*, March 11—*Friend of China*, March 12—and *Boletim do Governo*, February 7.

We are glad to welcome His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, on his return to China, at our port.

The important crisis to British and all foreign trade now extant will, no doubt, occupy his serious attention.

It is quite impossible, amidst the conflicting reports daily received from the disturbed districts, to ascertain as yet the real state of affairs between the people, their rulers, and the insurgents. But one thing is at present manifest, that is, the total stoppage of trade which may last for an indefinite period. In the meantime, it is of the utmost importance, if it be possible, to adopt some steps to get at the actual state of parties, and we hope, His Excellency Sir George Bonham, will concert some reliable mode of obtaining information from the interior—in order that, our merchants may be no longer sufferers in their legitimate commerce, than absolutely unavoidable.

We know not how far the application from the Governor of Keangsoo, has warranty for his alarm—since, the conduct of imperial officers and troops has not of late, as far as we hear, been of that brave, and energetic nature to place much reliance on the causes stated by them, for the alarm manifested on the approach of the enemy, perhaps before a shot has been fired. We can only repeat, therefore, our anxiety for the interests of our community, that a clear understanding of the nature of the struggle should be sought for, by every available means.

We are glad to hail the intelligent Editor of the *China Mail*, at this port. We believe it is now three years since he paid us a visit, and he will be able to appreciate the progress made in the interim. He will also be able to judge for himself how difficult it is to obtain any reliable information in regard to passing events, when, almost as it were on the spot.

Our theatrical manager, to whose indefatigable zeal the community is already so much indebted, had an opportunity of showing our visitors from the South, who helped to crowd our little Theatre on Wednesday night, the mettle of our Thespians.

Amongst these strangers was his Excellency Sir George Bonham, who was so much delighted that we are not without hopes a report on the performances may form the subject of his first despatch from Shanghae. For we have it on good authority that, notwithstanding His Excellency was sent for express, and has been here several days, he has really nothing more important to communicate to the Foreign Minister; and we may add, that the acted Prologue with which our Manager opened the performances afforded His Excellency more valuable hints how to treat the Rebellion than all the suggestions that have been submitted to him since his arrival.

We are also glad to be assured that our Southern friends generally were agreeably disappointed on Wednesday evening, not being prepared, at this distant port, to find acting such as they seldom see surpassed. Indeed we have it in confidence from a tall whiskered *Male*, who occupied a front seat disguised in a dress coat, that, although Hongkong Theatre is now more conveniently fitted up, in acting Shanghae would not suffer by comparison. But then, he insists that our *Head* actor has been brought from Hongkong, where however he never condescended to exhibit himself.

We have endeavoured to extract from the same authority opinions, and in greater detail, of the other performers—in short to make him contribute a critique in conversation, (his penmanship would horrify our compositors); but we were compelled instead to submit to a tirade against our climate, which he professed to say had subjected him to more illness in eight days than he had suffered in eight years at Hongkong. Our own private opinion is that there was a good deal of sham about all this, and, like his garb, not very well put on; for, except as to the heroine, his critical skill was evidently at fault in discriminating the excellencies of the other performers in *Betsy Baker*; and all he could be got to say regarding *Apartments* was something about Mr. and Mrs, Keeley having many worse imitators,—the representative of the latter on this occasion being the same who so well sustained the husband's part in *Betsy Baker*.

We have incidentally referred to the Prologue to the performances of the evening, (further noticed in another place;) and presume it to be the production of the manager, to whom too much praise cannot be awarded, not only for this contribution to the amusement of the community, but for the unwearied exertions by which our little Theatre is sustained.

We leave it to such of our readers as were present on Wednesday evening to describe to those who were not, the telling effect of the Prologue which the appropriate acting produced; that of the gentleman *not* upon the stage having been so promising a maiden effort, that we trust soon to see him on the inner side of the foot-lights.

A letter from Soo-chow, said to have been communicated by a high officer named Tsow-ming-hoh, and dated on the 4th day of the 2nd moon, (March 13th), contains the following statements; we cannot, however, vouch for the truth of them.

"The salt smugglers and local banditti at Nanking having created a disturbance, some rascals inside the city availed themselves of the opportunity to set fire to the powder magazine, which resulted in the destruction of a street of houses about a mile in length: the alarm consequent thereon was so great, that the whole city had nearly been taken, when luckily the Tartar general Fuh-choo-lung-a, and the treasurer of the province Ke-suh-tsaou, brought up some troops to the rescue, and succeeded in putting out the fire. They had afterwards a fight with the banditti, in which they killed seven or eight hundred, and dispersed the remainder, by which means the riot was quelled. Having shut the gates a strict enquiry was made after the rioters, when sixty or seventy men were apprehended and put to death. The shutting of the city gates was merely with a view to discover the conspirators, and not because of the anticipated attack of the rebels.

"On the 21st and 22nd of the 1st moon (Feby. 28th and March 1st), the generals Chow-t'heen-tseoh, and Heang-yung had a battle with the rebels at T'hae-ping.* The fighting lasted from six o'clock in the morning of the 21st to ten o'clock in the morning of the 22nd, when the Imperialists sustained a considerable defeat, losing three or four thousand men, and twenty-seven officers, from the rank of general downwards. Just in the nick of time, however, a famous Peking general, named Chin-kin-show, who had formerly been under the command of Yang-yu-chun, and was recently appointed Imperial Commissioner, at the head of 4,000 Tartar troops, fresh for the conflict, came into the field, and turned the defeat into a victory, killing upwards of 9,000 of the rebels, and wounding two commanders of their advanced guard, one named Chin and the other Le.

"On the 25th and 26th of the 1st moon, (Mar. the 4th and 5th), Seu-kwang-tsin, at the head of 3,000 Canton volunteers, and 2,000 Hoo-kwang soldiers, in conjunction with the Imperial Commissioner from Honan, Ke-shen, at the head of 3,000 Tartar troops, had another engagement with the enemy, and killed upwards of 10,000 of them. It is said also that Hung-sew-tseuen, the rebel chief was wounded and fled, but was afterwards taken and beheaded.

Another letter contains the following:—

"On the 11th day of the 2nd moon, (March 20th), the provincial Treasurer received a report from Nan-king that Ke-shen, Heang-yung, and Seu-kwang-tsin had made a united attack on the rebels at Gnan-k'hing, when they obtained a victory; the rebels retreated in a north-westerly direction, leaving their boats and baggage in the hands of the Imperialists. Thus Nan-king is for the present preserved."

Easter-day.—The pretty gothic Chapel recently erected on the American ground, will be opened for Divine Service, tomorrow at 9 A.M. for Chinese-Christian worshippers. It is not yet quite complete but sufficiently advanced to hold its first service, and any of the foreign community who are desirous of going, will be gladly welcomed by the minister.

The ugly scene we have recorded in local matters in another place, is much on a par with the events that took place last year at Ningpo, although on a minor scale. It is very sad, however, to observe the fell spirit of revenge so palpably evinced against an individual, for the errors that properly belong to a general mal-administration of public affairs, and for which the government is mainly responsible.

We understand H. E. the Taoutae has purchased the Schooner *Dewan*, and Bark *Antelope*, for the purpose of sending troops and ammunition to the seat of war on the Yang-tsze-kiang.

Imperial Theatre, Shanghai.

An "Enlightened Public" met with a most entertaining reception at our pretty little Theatre, on Wednesday evening last, when the members of the Shanghai Dramatic Corps once more successfully exerted themselves for the amusement of a crowded and fashionable audience.

The pieces selected were *Betsy Baker*, and *Apartments*, the first being a most decided and "palpable hit," and was received throughout with shouts of laughter and applause. The Evening's entertainments commenced with one of the most original and witty Prologues it has ever been our good fortune to hear. The Manager appeared before the curtain, in a state of intense excitement, informing the audience of mutiny in the corps! Dreadful consequences!! No performance!!! What could be done?? Then arose such a "Row and Bobbery," led by those who were in the secret! and poor Horatio Buskin could scarcely be heard amidst the crash of broken glass, and was almost unable to face the shower of oranges aimed at his devoted head. An *amiable conspirator* elevating himself on a bench, expressed most loudly and eloquently his indignation at this state of affairs; however, after a parley with the Manager he proposed a compromise, and the curtain was drawn up exposing the corps, evidently in a state of—"Rebellion"—Fortunately they would listen to reason, and the "refractory members" agreed to "go on" for this occasion, and the Manager retired with his alarm allayed, amidst the warmest applause from the audience for his clever and successful "*sell.*"

Excellent comic songs were sung by two talented members of the "Lily Troupe," and we most heartily congratulate the "Manager and his Corps" on the deserved approbation with which the whole entertainment was received.

Sir George Bonham honored the Theatre with his presence, the audience rising to receive him, whilst the national anthem was performed in the most effective manner by a full orchestra.

Block House, *March 14th*, 1853.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Dear Sir,—*Triton in adversum*,* my friends are too few, to publish a list of them for the edification of your correspondent *Pilot*. I really am at a loss to understand the reference to insult, &c., made by him in his last worthy epistle; I think he must have been trying his capacity upon the "main brace," or has he been dreaming? "Homer nods."—Fancied himself a "Cyclone" revolving round the axis of "Colt." Bowie knives converging from the centre to annihilate the *Reefer* and sink the *Leadsman*—but dreams, aye, even "Golden dreams" are apt to be ill-pieced and incongruously put together. In his apology is preserved an idea of reproach; in this dream *The Pilot* has discovered an optical delusion; in an apparent wish to obliterate with a torrent of his brine, I have only been refreshed with a dash of the spray.—Paper warfare and insults,—I leave such matters to the "Star spangled notions" of your fredonian correspondent; I "war" not with *Pilot*, I never dreamt of an "assault;"—for insult I need no apologizing. I was not swaddled under the "counter," rocked into the stern ports, fondled into a "reefer," dandled into a "leadsman," trumped upon the "quarter deck" an idealised *Pilot*;—cradled in adversity, I crept through the hawse-pipe, and, step by step have struggled to the "rudder trunk;" what is the use of asking me to publish a list of my friends to preserve them from insult?

That an author should refrain from publishing matters of public interest and import, because they were likely to be criticised, is certainly a poor excuse for their validity; here I am at a loss to draw a parallel between the merit of such production, and the experience that would warrant their publication; do, Mr. Editor, persuade *Pilot* to publish. During the present crisis it is not just to deprive the good natured public of matters fraught with so much danger to the community, from their suppression; *Pilot's* receipt in full for information received, is only just were it not, for the piquant brilliancy of point, compression and language, couched in sarcasm, flavoured with invective, franked as an apology; I forgive it for its boldness!

That there has been an annual increase of mud upon the Woosung bar for the last few years, there is no doubt of. In the year 1832, Thomas Prees, Esq., Commander of H. C. S. *Lord Amherst*, sounded half five; Collinson, some years later, half three; *The Pilot*, later still three fathoms; now, that your correspondent is justified in attracting the attention of "Underwriters" and "Consignees," "Merchants" and "Ship-masters," to the "Old Baily!" no, the Woosung bar; and to the "Electric!" no, the Oriental light upon the North Sand, I do not dispute for a moment; but, I rather fancy that the *Water Witch*, clipper though she may be, trying to beat over this bar with a N.E. wind, and a neap-tide, tack for tack, blood or no blood with a crippled crew, albeit she had a "blood, an own Pilot," would have found the bar (with all due respect to the blood) the bar sinister; she would not have gathered sufficient headway upon the one tack to put her round upon the other, from stays she might have been put in irons.

Allow me here to remark, Mr. Editor, that your correspondent, being a gentlemanly fellow, might expunge that hackneyed term "Ship-master" from his vocabulary, 'tis correct 'tis true, but 'tis an odious term, 'tis one of those "heir looms," we have received either from "Queen Anne," or "Pepys;"—"Ship-master;" it puts one in mind of the work-us.

Captain or Commander surely, would be more *apropos* from a "Pilot *d'industrie*."

When *Pilot* refers to the two distinguished military men at the head of the "Trinity board," he forgets that one is no more; he also forgets, when he talks of contrast; that there is no epithet in the English language, capable of expressing, the transcendent lustre, that has been impaled upon the brow of Wellington! the greatest talent of the day having exhausted all its resources in doing justice to the memory of one who never had a "compeer," and yet, your correspondent has the taste to talk about the contrast between this modern "Gracchus" and "Young Salt," dares to congratulate himself, that under the auspices of his lucky stars, (he might have mentioned his lucky stripes,) he has never been required to pay his respects to this canonised Hero of a hundred fights; there is a want of taste in the remark, that disgraces the colour of his "Pilot cloth;" oh that one of our veteran Pilots heard him, one of those tempest drilled, grey, bleached heroes, whose brows are furrowed with the warring elements; whose locks are pickled with the brine of fifty hard fought winters;—what would he say to this "savant" of the Billiard table, the very *ne plus ultera* of a Pilot; he who dared to write in such a strain of our sainted Hero, may, like another "Vatinius," draw upon himself the united detestation of the whole community. That at the foot of the tree of knowledge, may be found the root of evil;—*Pilot's* billiard cue is a sapling, his bowling ball a sod.

As regards the sentence alluded to by *Pilot*, "I have seen them more rejoiced at getting rid of them," your correspondent has taken a wrong construction. Now it is a universal fact in the maritime world, that not only Captains but all hands are rejoiced when the *Pilot* leaves; if they have the wind free for blue water, and more especially if they have been working tide-works the *Pilot* is very apt to get a blessing. Since *Pilot* first attracted public attention to "Collinson errors," I have asked several Captains whose charts they use?—Collinson. Have you found them correct?—*yes.* There is, as Captain Macfarlane justly remarks, too much variation in the set, to place confidence upon any particular point; but every Captain coming in from sea, (I should think,) would find the set of the tide with the deep-sea lead.

As regards my epistolary productions, not having been written for the general interest; I hope the general interest has been improved by Pilot's "Cicerone-ship" to the Parker group; and as regards the beacon or light-ship, I never questioned their utility. But this is not the time, nor the season, to ask a foreign community to build light-houses upon a foreign soil, nor yet to establish light-ships; "T'hae Ping-wang" backed by the "Jesuits," might prove himself another Hyder-Ali;—the scenes of the Carnatic may be revived in China;—we might have such another scene of slaughter, the like of which no eye has ever seen, no heart conceived, and which no pen could adequately describe.

The bunting alone of the stars and stripes would not here protect you, nor yet the flaunting flag of liberty. "His excellency Woo," would sacrifice the Barbarians as a peace offering to the incensed Celestials; what security have you for your clocks, your soup-kitchens, hospitals, churches, and school-houses; there are no dollars, just now to sink a foundation for the beacon, nor yet to erect an Eddystone! no, Sir, a Paddle-box light would be the best light to cruise off the North Sand.—Speculate in a tug-boat master Pilot, never mind the missionaries, they wont sympathize with your "Quixotism."

As regards your correspondent's abilities as a Billiard player and bowler, I shall take them for granted, without accepting his *carte*. As a gentlemanly game there is one great objection I have to it, which is that a gentleman is apt to meet his valet at the table;—this being the case like a good many more gentlemanly games, it merges into snobdom. I am afraid *Pilot* and I, would not agree in our definition of gentility.

Now, I have no objections to splice the main brace occasionally, but I dont like pulling it;—I prefer sailing free to being close-hauled. At the same time, I will allow *Pilot* full credit for his capacity in respect to the above.

I prefer tapping the

ADMIRAL.

Local Signs of Disaffection.

Destruction of the Ché Hien's House and Tribute Rice.

We are informed that, only a few nights ago, several hundreds of the peasants of Mé^{n}-hwé Hien, (just south of this,) proceeded at 3 o'clock in the morning to the dwelling of the *Ché Hien*, (which for the time being was at Tseu-Pú,) and having surrounded it, placed a quantity of straw about the doors, and set fire to it, with the bold design of burning him to death. In this however they failed, but it was not for the want of a good will on their part to perpetrate the deed. The *Ché Hien*, with his family, barely escaped with their lives by a secret side door of the residence of which the peasants were ignorant. The dwelling and all its contents as well as the Emperor's rice were consumed.

The people are said to have been excited to this outrage by the very high taxes demanded in that district. They as well as the mass of the district, we hear, are by no means unfavorable, to the movements now being put forth, for the subversion of the present government.

CHINA.

The Moribund and Nascent DYNASTIES & CHRISTIANITY.

(From Dr. Macgowan's Note Book.)

His Imperial Majesty Hienfung who is now in the twenty-second year of his age, and in the third of his reign, is the seventh and according to present appearances will be the last of his line to sway the destinies of China. The Manchus have now ruled this empire for two hundred and eight years, which is thirty-five years longer than the average duration, rejecting the mythological era of the twenty-seven preceding dynasties. With this exception, and that of the brief period when they were under the Mongol yoke, between A. D. 1234 and 1318 the Chinese have always been ruled by native princes, and it is not surprising that an attempt should now be made to expel their haughty conquerors, particularly as the exaggerated notions entertained of Manchu power and prowess have been dispelled by the recent English war. Since that event the discontented and lawless spirits, who are to be found in every province have frequently, and on slight provocations arrayed themselves against the authorities. It is true, at almost all periods of their history, the people have offered resistance to the oppressive measures of their officers, but of late they have been unusually prompt to exercise their power, which recent experience has shown to be more formidable than had ever been supposed by either party. Instances in illustration of this, have been of frequent occurrence in this part of the country, several of which have been recounted in these pages. Similar cases have since occurred, and may be briefly cited to show the utter inability of the authorities, to thwart the wishes, even of small sections of the people.

About forty sail of junks destined for the embouchure of the Yang-tszé, where [illegible] were to load with government rice for Tien-tsing, were at anchor for several days at Chinhai, at the mouth of the Ningpo river; the district magistrate, who had repeatedly and in vain urged their commanders to put to sea, determined at length to try intimidation. Accordingly on their new-year's day he had a number of sailors, who were connected with the most refractory crews seized and flogged at his yamun; but, on the following day, instead of being able to put his threat in execution of chastising the whole fleet, he found himself in the power of an indignant mob. A meeting of the sailors had been called as soon as the indignity inflicted on some of their number was known, and the resolution of chastising the "father of the city was adopted without debate." All hands proceeded forthwith to carry out the decision of the meeting with great earnestness; they had however been anticipated by the shore friends of the flogged sailors, who had inflicted on his worship a sound beating and then, to save his life, drove him out of the city, giving him a fair start for Ningpo. The indignant sailors, finding their prey had escaped, commenced demolishing public property, including the magistracy, custom-house and other buildings occupied by officials, and they were only pacified by the prefect, who had been despatched from Ningpo for that purpose, allowing them to spend the holydays in port.

I witnessed a similar scene at Chusan, when a large number of merchant junks were hemmed in by pirates, a vice-admiral meanwhile being also in the harbor with a large fleet of war junks. One morning a small boat entered the harbor containing several men, whom the pirates, after taking possession of their vessels, set at liberty. Some of them were dying from the explosion of fire-balls; the blackened bodies of these poor men were afterwards borne by their comrades through the streets, until an excited mob of sailors had been collected, who broke into the vice-admiral's residence and after beating him severely, destroyed all his furniture and tore down several military offices. No report of these proceedings was ever made to the provincial authorities, as their notoriety would only have sealed the ruin of the officer whose poltroonery gave rise to them.

It is however, the literary class which is most energetic in resisting the encroachments of arbitrary power, that is to say, when their privileges are thereby jeoparded, and no demands which they see fit to make can be disregarded with impunity. As I write, this city affords a case in point. It is a sequence of the attack already described, which was made last year by several needy and unscrupulous scholars on the priests of an opulent monastery. By their wealth, the brotherhood recently induced the authorities at Hangchau to issue a decree in their favor, which proving distasteful to the literati, the officers here were unable to carry into effect. The *Lingsang*, a class of graduates who on account of superior attainments enjoy the privilege of acting as sureties for those who present themselves as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of arts, refused to take those initiatory measures

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* Situated on the banks of the Yang-tsze-keang, about 40 miles S.S.W. of Nan-king.

* We cannot make anything else of this passage and so must let it pass.—Ed.

CHINA.

HE MORIBUND AND NASCENT
ASTIES & CHRISTIANITY.

m Dr. MACGOWAN's *Note Book.*)

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then close at hand. Whereupon, the prefect not only set at naught the governor's mandate, but imprisoned the unpopular priests, thereby averting a collision which would have been attended with consequences of grave import to all the officials concerned. Were an examination to fail taking place on or near the appointed time, it would be a stoppage of an important wheel in the machinery of government. Like stopping supplies, it brings matters to a dead lock, and officers invariably succumb when this expedient is resorted to. Unfortunately the literati are not more patriotic, than the rest of their countrymen, never opposing illegality or tyranny, but when their class-interests are menaced.

At times, they have presumed on their power, and have manifested no small degree of insolence. To give an example.—Several years since, an intoxicated graduate standing at the door of a wine shop, fell into an altercation with some attendants of the *te-tuh*, or commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the province, respecting the violation of etiquette by their master, who, instead of being on horseback, was seated in a sedan like a civilian. The general's conduct could not be considered irregular, for the prohibition against the use of sedans by military officers has long been obsolete; hence the soldiers, who knew nothing of the rule in question, replied with some of those vituperative epithets in which this language abounds. Whereupon our scholar summoning to his aid several boon companions, scattered the cortége and smashed the sedan to pieces, merely suffering his excellency to escape unhurt in person. The *te-tuh*, complained of the outrage to the highest literary magistrate in the province, but the only satisfaction afforded by the Chancellor was a general censure to the effect, that "some of his Ningpo boys were very rude."

As we become better acquainted with their political institutions, we shall find that the Chinese though reputed to be subjects of a perfect despotism, are in fact, in the enjoyment of many of the blessings of a democratic form of government; for, whilst their supreme ruler professes to reign by divine right, it is acknowledged that the evidence of this is to be proved only by his possessing the consent of the governed. For example, the emperor Wu-wang (B. C. 1122) thus discourses in the *Shu-king*. "Heaven's views may be known from my people's views; and it may be ascertained that heaven approves, by the compliance of my subjects." Mencius speaks at times to the same effect. Unsustained by public opinion, this is the weakest of all governments, hence its utter inability to comply with engagements to open the gates of Canton, and the constant circumspection which the authorities exercise when popular prejudices are to be overcome. Foreigners have invariably found that the obstacles to the hiring of dwellings, or the erection of buildings and the like, are to be traced to the people, their officers manifesting scarcely any more opposition or evasion, than was necessary to retain their popular standing. Circumstances which should have considerable weight in canvassing the conduct of public men in China.

Besides the loss of prestige consequent on the late war, the Manchus, since the Treaty of Nanking, have forfeited the esteem of the all potent literati by the flagrant, and in point of extent, unprecedented sale of offices, than which a more obnoxious method of replenishing an empty treasury could not be devised. This practice disgusts and alienates the most important class in the State, and lets loose amongst the people, as their rulers, unscrupulous speculators, by whom they are abhorred. It undermines the foundation of the whole social system, for the grand principle which gives vitality to the State, is, that talent and virtue are the solitary and indispensable qualification for public employment; stimulated by such a prospect, those who apply themselves to letters, are thus naturally firm friends of order and of the institutions of the country generally, and the government that repels by the adoption of another principle, cannot long repose in safety. With public affairs in such a condition as they now are, no native dynasty could extrude enthusiasm in its support against foreign aggression, far less then can the present hope to restrain a spirited attempt by a native prince to throw off the foreign yoke, imposed with force of arms and not without resistance. It is a case in which foreign interference is altogether to be deprecated, but particularly if made against the wishes of the Chinese. If the Manchus cannot retain their ascendancy, it is simply because the voice of the people is against them, and it is the friendship of these which should be cultivated, it is not the few, but the many, who should be won and made grateful. The people of Chihkiang, like those of Fohkien submitted to the Manchus with much reluctance. When Hangchau was taken, between forty and fifty scholars of distinction went to the Examination Hall and committed suicide by hanging, and on the approach of the Manchu troops selves. The spirit of insubordination manifested for several years past at Ningpo, has served to prepare the people for a change of rulers, and the successes of the insurgents have at last led them to express themselves rather freely on the subject. It is now sufficiently evident, that they would accord as cordial a reception to Tien-teh's troops as their unimpassioned nature will admit. The five hundred soldiers despatched at an enormous expense several weeks since, have returned from the seat of war without having seen the enemy; their commander having cut his throat in despair, none could restrain the desertion of his followers. Chinese patriotism, such as it is, is rising, justice and sound policy therefore dictate, that their efforts at throwing off a degrading yoke should be respected; let there be no interference, in order that "Heaven's views," may be ascertained in the appropriate manner, that is, by "the views of the people." To their credit be it spoken, the Chinese were the first to announce, "*vox populi vox dei.*"

All accounts agree in representing the youthful monarch, Hienfung, as a prince of more than average ability, displaying considerable capacity and taste for public business. There is a dash of impetuosity in his character, which if rightly directed by experienced ministers and censors, may fit him for the trying times he is likely to encounter.

The latest of his public acts, concerning which we have definite information, was the coronation of his empress on the 25th of the last November, which was as soon after the specified period of mourning for his deceased parent as was considered propitious. Neither marriages nor births in the imperial family are regarded as matters of state, but the coronation of the wife of the emperor is esteemed of such political importance, that his majesty himself announces the event in a document addressed, through the Board of Rites, to all under the canopy of heaven. On the day following the coronation, this Board published the paper in Manchu and Chinese, causing it to be posted up at all the public offices in the empire. It runs thus—

"The emperor by the will of Heaven and the revolving course of nature, "says," as in nature we find, that the earth though obedient to the laws of the heavenly bodies, is nevertheless of essential importance to them; so in the Classics, we learn that the good emperors have engaged the co-operation of exemplary empresses. For instance, the most excellent *Ngôtâi*, wife of the immaculate *Shun*, and the worthy wife of the great *Yu*, were proficients in all domestic duties, and by their example in instructing the empire.

Intently occupied, day and night, with the vast concerns of the inheritance transmitted by Heaven through my pious ancestors, I need a like minded assistant. *Niu Luhkú* is a lady of honorable extraction, whose good character, is appreciated within, where her natural goodness of disposition, and exemplary deportment is shown by her familiarity with household duties, and, being instructed by the ancients, the washing of linen fine or coarse is not repugnant to her. Frugal and condescending, benevolent and gentle, it is proper that she should be placed in the enjoyment of every happiness. Let her, therefore, be imperially robed, and made the head (officially) of the six palaces. In accordance with ancient usage, I shall devoutly announce the event to Heaven, to Earth, to the manes of my ancestors, and to the gods of the soil, and of the cerealia, on the 17th day of the 10th month, when she shall have a seat on the throne: and let it be then recorded, that the virtuous and worthy lady *Niu Luhkú* is thereby constituted empress. She shall thereafter reside in the nelumbium palace, and aid in the administration, within the fragrant walls of her peppered apartment. Abounding in virtue, may she be happily fruitful! On this joyful occasion let favors be bestowed as follows."

First in the list of those who are to rejoice with the empress, are the female members of the imperial kindred. 2nd, the wives of the five classes of nobility, and those of other distinguished officers. 3rd, all officers generally, to be advanced in honor one degree. 4th, females above 70 years of age who may be connected with Manchu, Mongolian, or Chinese officials of rank. 5th, all ladies in the palace above 70 years of age. 6th, it is enjoined that aged women in every part of the empire, also widows, sick and indigent females shall not be neglected by the local authorities. 7th, all females imprisoned for other than capital crimes, are to be liberated. The document thus concludes "Lo! the virtuous helpmate in the palace will diffuse renovating influences throughout the realm and be its ardent mother."

No one benefitted by the proffered acts of grace enumerated above, except female members, of the imperial household and of ministers of state. When alluding to the peppered walls of the empress apartment, his majesty employed no pepper is largely employed in plastering walls within the harem, with the design of keeping out vermin. On being shown into the female apartment of the empty palace erected for and occupied by *Kienlung*, on the beautiful lake at Hangchau, I recollect being struck by the elaborate, but gaudy painting on the papered walls and ceiling, where every thing favored the harboring of vermin. Although his majesty only complied with custom in thus eulogising his wife, his commendation of her is highly creditable to himself, and is particularly worthy of note, in consequence of that habit of depreciating woman, which forms the most revolting trait in the national character.

Let us now turn to the youth who is making a daring attempt to send Hienfung back to his native wilds.

(To be continued.)

The monthly Meeting of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held at the usual hour and place on Tuesday last, Dr. Bowring in the chair.

Mr. Shortrede reported from the Council, that having resigned the Office of Secretary, Mr. Medhurst had been appointed in his room, and that he (Mr. S.) had been made a member of the Council. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Shortrede for his long services.

Two additional papers were read on the subject of the *Egyptian Porcelain Bottles*—one by Mr. Interpreter Gingell of Fuhchau Fu, who forwarded three specimens of the vessels,—the other by Mr. Medhurst of Shanghae. A communication was read from Dr. Williams of Canton, *on Infanticide in China.* A short preface to the Third Part of the Translations of the Society in the name of the President, was also communicated; and Mr. Dixon stated that the Part would be ready for distribution before the next meeting. Mr. Morrison reported having received from Dr. Macgowan, of Ningpo, sundry copies of his Chinese Translations of Captain Shadwell's calculations of the Solar Eclipse of December last, the English text of which is cut upon wooden blocks.—*China Mail,* March 10.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF MEN OF FOREIGN BIRTH.—The anxiety of our foreign population to bear the arms of citizen soldiers, and the facility with which they become excellent troops, is a very singular trait in the character of the great metropolis of the United States. Our uniform militia companies, numbering between six and seven thousand men, have been greatly admired by all who visit our city, for their discipline, their military bearing, and the beauty of their uniforms, all purchased at their own expense, and sometimes costing so much as $100. In these the adopted citizens—particularly the Irish and Germans—make up very large items. In addition to the uniformed companies attached to regiments, there are also independent military companies, consisting of citizens of foreign birth. The following is as accurate a list as we could obtain of the whole of the regiments and companies of Europeans among our citizen soldiery:—

IRISH.	*No. Men.*
Ninth Regiment,	600
Sixty-ninth Regiment,	400
Montgomery Guard,	100
Emmet Guard,	75
Irish American Guard,	60
Four troops of cavalry,	200
Long Island Irish Volunteers,	300
Independent companies,	400
Irish Rifle Regiment, (being formed)	500
Total	2,635
GERMAN.	
Third Regiment, (Hussars)	640
Seven companies Fourth Regiment,	350
Fifth Regiment,	600
State Rifles,	60
New York Riflemen, (Twelfth Regiment)	60
Total	1,710
FRENCH.	
Garde Lafayette, (Twelfth Regiment)	60
Irish,	2,635
German,	1,710
Total	4,405

Here is a total of 4,400, besides several Irish companies in Brooklyn, attached to different regiments, and Irishmen and Germans scattered through most of the New York regiments. The sixth, for example, contains a large number of Irishmen. A very large proportion of the standing army are Irish and Germans. From the first organization of our militia, citizens of foreign birth have been conspicuous in it; but within the last few years an extraordinary military *furore* has sprung up among them, especially the Irish, whose passion for arms is a remarkable feature of their whole history.—*New York Herald,* December 20.

WE extract the following from *Wm. Jas. & Hy. Thompson's Monthly Circular* of 21st January:—

Some considerable imports of Shanghai Greens have taken place, but as they have been held for very stiff prices, not much business has yet been done. The advices just in from China are generally considered as favorable for this market, as far as regards consumptive qualities.

The only public sales during the month took place on the 19th instant, when 1,114 packages of Assam, and 17,431 packages of China Tea were offered. All the Assam sold with the usual briskness at full prices; and of the China sorts about 6,000 packages found buyers without any alteration from the previous market currencies. Some half-chests of very common Congou "with all faults" realized 9¼*d.* to 9½*d.* per *lb.*

The Overland Mail arrived on the 17th instant. The last dates were from Canton to the 28th, and from Shanghai to the 24th November.

On comparing prices with those ruling on the 22nd December, we find a decline of ¼*d.* per *lb.* on common Congous, but all other descriptions unaltered.

The Stock in the United Kingdom amounted on the 31st ultimo to 50,400,000 *lbs.* against 47,500,000 *lbs.* on the 31st December, 1851.

In reviewing the course of the Tea market during the past year, we find that it opened in January with common Congou ruling at 8½*d*: the price fluctuated but very slightly until August. The continuance of these low prices was occasioned by the large and increasing stock, and the disinclination on the part of the trade to purchase except for their immediate wants; the better kinds also participated in the reduction, and in April last Hohows ruled at 9*d.* to 9½*d.* per lb., and Oonams at 9½*d.* to 10*d.* per lb.; the very low prices at which these descriptions were to be purchased caused common sorts to go nearly out of consumption for the home trade, the demand, therefore, going almost entirely on the medium, and better kinds caused a reaction, and prices have gradually advanced until the present date; this of course, has been further influenced by decreasing arrivals and speculative operations. During the latter months of the year we had considerable purchases in expectation of the duty being reduced, and at last the long debated question was set at rest by the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposing a reduction of 4½*d.* per lb., this caused an immediate rise, and common Congou ruled at 10¼*d.* to 10½*d.*, but the Budget not having passed, the duty for the present remains unaltered; still, however, prices have not receded. The following Table will show that our consumption has progressed very satisfactorily:—

UNITED KINGDOM.	1852.		1851.
Imports,—	64,700,000 lbs.	against	71,500,000 lbs.
DELIVERIES.			
Home Consumption,—	55,100,000 lbs.	against	53,800,000 lbs.
Exportation,—	6,700,000 lbs.	against	4,700,000 lbs.
Total	61,800,000 lbs.	against	58,500,000 lbs.
Stock, 31st December,—	50,400,000 lbs.	against	47,500,000 lbs.

With regard to the prospects for the present year we think they appear promising to both the importer and dealer, the last accounts from China bring us intelligence of a falling off in the export of fully 4,000,000 lbs., this deficiency will most probably be much increased before the season finishes, and although our advanced rates may stimulate shipments, yet we must fall short in the supply of the good and useful kinds. It is also conjectured, and we think with good cause, that the new government will propose the same or an increased reduction of the duty, as all the leading members of the present administration spoke in favour of an alteration; looking therefore, to our future prospects, we think that present rates will be maintained, and that there is great probability of a future advance.

Arrivals at London from Shanghai.—January 10, *Eclipse,* (Am.)—*John Bertram,* (Am.)—17, *Earl of Chester—Countess of Seafield—John Bunyan* —20, *Maranon*—and *Niagara.*

At Liverpool.—January 15, *Cumbalu*—and 17, *Duchess of Lancaster.*

Off Liverpool.—January —, *Crisis.*

Departures from London to Shanghai—Dec. 29, *Balmoral.*

From Liverpool.—Dec. 20, *Ashmore*—January 18, *Sir Henry Pottinger.*

—*From Mitchell & Blain's Circular,* Jany. 22.

The *Lahore Chronicle* notices, that Major Nicholson has attacked the Amurzaie Wuzeerees in the heart of their own mountains. Three separate columns of Irregulars and Police,—one of which under Captain Walsh, performed a forced march of 40 miles in one day—entered the hills on the 20th December, destroyed three villages, drove off the cattle, and killed all who resisted. The Amurzaies, it appears, command a pass between Bunoo, and the Buhadoor Khel, and have given so much trouble that it was necessary to read them a lesson. The *Chronicle* calls it a "very brilliant affair," and so it appears to have been, as far as the courage and ability displayed were concerned, but we still question both the policy and the justice of these murderous raids. They irritate rather than terrify men, whose lives have been passed in either receiving or inflicting injury.—*Friend of India,* January 13.

SCINDE.—This province can boast of a printed Newspaper. It is styled *The Sindian,* and is published weekly. We quote elsewhere from the first number, which was published on the 29th ultimo. —*Bombay Gazette,* February 12.

BURMAH.—The news from this quarter is generally satisfactory: it is reported that the king of Ava has been deposed, by parties likely to impress upon his successor the necessity of coming to favorable terms with the British. Meanwhile there has been a good deal of skirmishing, and, we regret to add, according to the latest accounts, Major-General Steele, commanding the Martaban Field Force has been repulsed in an attack on the strong stockade of Sitang. Full particulars have not reached us.—*Ibid.*

ARRACAN.—On reference to our extracts it will be seen that we have with some difficulty gained possession of the Aeng Pass, but that our retention of this great advantage over the Burmese was dependent on the speedy arrival of reinforcements then *en route.* Captain Nuthall and a sepoy slightly wounded during the assault.—*Ibid.*

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.—We read in the *Madras Athenæum* that "the illustrious Parsee Knight of Bombay, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, moved by the success of Dr. Hunter's schools of Industry and Art at Madras, has applied to that gentleman for instructions how to proceed in the establishment of similar Institutions for the benefit of his countrymen at Bombay. The design is in accordance with the practical benevolence of the generous heart that formed it, and to no quarter could he have applied for advice on such a subject with better prospect of getting what he needs. Sir Jamsetjee proposes to build at his own expense schools on the model of those founded by Dr. Hunter, and to bear the principal pecuniary burden of the experiment. A similar application has also been made we hear from Roorkee. Can light come from the benighted?—*Ibid.*

RANGOON, *13th January*:—"The *Phlegethon* is off after that robber Shou Boo, whom Captain Shadwell roused out the other day and nearly captured; they saw, but could not catch him. Just fancy, they released nearly nine thousand prisoners, of whom three thousand were women and children held as hostages for the fighting men. It seems he has returned again to his old haunts, and it is to be hoped that the *Phlegethon* will give a good account of him.

"The King of Ava has been deposed by the Prime Minister: some say he has been beheaded, but this report wants confirmation. It is a fact however well known, that after the last attack of the Burmese on Pegu, when one officer was killed, and another wounded, and our outposts driven-in, that not a Burmese was to be seen for miles around; it now turns out that the day following this attack, news of the proceedings at Ava reached the chief man of this army, whose name is Moung Chyouk Long, or something like that, who is brother-in-law to the deposed King, and who immediately called all his men together and was off to Ava. The troops too at Itha-Miew are gone, so that in fact Pegu is clear of a hostile force. What the next move will be we are quite at a loss to imagine. The Irrawaddy is getting very shallow now; the *Proserpine* made an attempt to get up with the General, but failed; she was aground for some time and obliged to put back, after putting the General on board one of the smaller steamers.

"PROME, *6th January.*—Two aspirants to the throne of Ava have sprung up, both of whom it is confidently affirmed will try to treat with us.

"We have had very serious suffering and mortality. The 80th lost twenty-six men last month, 17 by cholera. The 18th R.I., has been worse off, they lost thirty-six in December, chiefly by dysentery. There is scarcely any one here that has not been suffering more or less. Godwin they is say is talking of a march, and a bivouak for seven or eight days, for which the men are quite unfit. I believe the 80th has 130 in hospital, and the 18th 108, though they have 200 men away from this.

"Another letter dated the 7th says.—I must tell you that matters have very much changed in appearance here, and that there seems to be every probability of peace being made within two or three months. There has been a disturbance of some kind at Ava, and it is reported that the King is dead: whether this last is the case or not, it is certain that some catastrophe has befallen him, and that there appears to be a sort of struggle between two parties. The war party on the one hand, the peace on the other, the former headed by Moung Beon the Chief Minister, and the latter by the King's two brothers, of whom one is heir to the throne. In consequence of this business, the King's brothers have ordered up all their troops to the north, and when General Godwin arrived the other day the 5th, the congregating and collecting of which he spoke in his *Prome* despatch, had vanished, and now not an enemy is near us. Their large camp at Yethay and stockaded works were all vacated from the 28th to 31st of last month, and also the opposite side of the river near Paduong where we have a strong detachment, undisturbed by Burman troops. Captain Phayre arrived here to-day under a salute, and I trust he will be able to take advantage of circumstances which appear greatly to our interest as regards the conclusion of the war. The proclamation has not as yet been read here, but it will be duly given forth on Monday the 10th."—(*Calcutta Englishman,* January 21.)—*Ibid,*

ARRACAN.—We have received letters from Kyouk Phyoo of the 19th instant. They confirm the intelligence which we published on Saturday, of the capture of Narrieghair Stockade, which was taken by 140 men of the Arracan Light Battalion an hour before daylight in the morning, and on which occasion Captain Nuthall received a *dao* cut on his thigh, which we are happy to hear, is not considered dangerous. Only one sepoy was wounded. The enemy decamped, and lost all their arms, ammunition, &c. Captain Barry, with all his officers and about 300 men, tried to follow and join those at the stockade, but found it impracticable, and after proceeding about half way had to return. The capture of the fort was a most gallant affair, but it is feared that unless the reinforcements which have been sent can reach in a short time, it will be almost impossible to retain possession of the Pass, as the enemy are collecting in great numbers and preparing to attack it, being quite exasperated at the loss of the stockade. The misfortune is that there are but few men that can be spared at this moment in Arracan, and again such as have been spared experience the greatest difficulty in proceeding onwards. The taking of the stockade strengthens our position considerably, and if we can only manage to keep off the enemy for a fortnight, the reinforcements may perhaps be able to reach the place. The want of elephants seems to be felt very much; in fact there appears hardly any carriage of any kind procurable.—*Ibid.*

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

March 18,	Audax,	*for*	Lookong.
19,	Duke of Portland,	,,	London.
21,	Ganges, (B. str.)	,,	Hongkong.
21,	Leopard,	,,	Liverpool.
22,	Mary Montague,	,,	Sydney.
22,	Fenelon, (Am.)	,,	New York.
25,	Erin, (Am.)	,,	London.

Outward Bound—Nymph, Cornelia, (Dut.) and Pacifique, (Fr.)

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 25TH MARCH, 1853.

THE weather of the past week has been very beautiful, and warm beyond the average. In consequence vegetation has progressed rapidly. Not a shower of rain fell up to yesterday morning, when the wind which had been blowing strongly from S.S.E. lulled, and the clouds gathered rapidly. No less than 0.64 inches of rain descended during the day. At night the wind hauled to the N.W., and blowing strongly once more cleared the atmosphere of moisture.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

MARCH.		BAROMETER.		ANEROID.	THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAIN.	
					1853						
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1853	*Mean of 3 years*	1853	*Mean*	*Minimum*	*Mean of 3 years*	1853	1852	1853	*Mean of 3 years*
19	S.	30.41	30.22	30.33	51.0	44.0	52.5	N. to N.E.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.18
20	S.	30.35	30.26	30.26	50.0	40.0	56.0	E.N.E. to E.S.E.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
21	M.	30.17	30.14	30.06	55.5	45.0	52.0	S. to N.W.	N.N.W. to N.W.	0.00	0.00
22	Tu.	30.32	30.13	30.20	55.0	48.0	52.5	E.S.E. to S.S.E.	N.	0.00	0.31
23	W.	30.21	30.19	30.09	61.0	47.0	56.5	S.S.E. to S.	N. to N.N.W.	0.00	0.09
24	Th.	30.10	30.24	29.96	65.5	55.0	54.0	S.S.E.	N.E. to S.E.	0.00	0.04
25	F.	29.97	30.11	29.83	63.0	55.0	51.5	S.S.E. to S.S.W.	S.S.E. to N.W.	0.00	0.08
Shanghae, 26th March 1853				Mean	57.2		53.5		Total	0.00	0.70

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE
"VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE
Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.

BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,

SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

ROBERT PERT,

SAIL-MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to intimate to Commanders of ships at *Shanghae* and *Woosung*, that he has commenced business in the above-line in a suitable and commodious locality facing the river; having had fourteen years constant practice at SAIL-MAKING, he is confident that he can give every satisfaction, both in good workmanship and moderate charges.

Shanghae, March 7th, 1853.

JAMES WENDLER,

SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

MARGARET M'CONNIGAN, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

PERSONS suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,
Asthma,
Bilious Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin,
Bowel Complaints,
Colics,
Constipation of the Bowels,
Consumption,
Debility,
Dropsy,
Dysentery,
Erysipelas,
Female Irregularities,
Fevers of all kinds,
Fits,
Gout,
Head-ache,
Indigestion,
Inflammation,
Jaundice,
Liver Complaints,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Retention of Urine,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Sore Throats,
Stone and Gravel,
Secondary Symptoms,
Tic Douloureux,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Venereal affections,
Worms of all kinds,
Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 8*d.*, and 6*s.* each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar. 19	Ganges	B. str.	1200	Purchase	Hongkong	Mar. 14	Opium	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.
„ 21	Hermes	HM Str		Fishbourne	Hongkong	Mar. 4		
„ 22	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Mar. 7	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
„ 23	Salamander	HM Str		Ellman	Amoy	Mar. —		

PASSENGERS.—per H. M.'s Steamer *Hermes*, H. E. Sir S. G. Bonham, and suite, Messrs. F. Harvey, W. H. Medhurst, and W. Woodgate.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar. 19	Leopard	B. bark	300	Prichard	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves and Co.
„ 20	Erie	A. ship	475	Lewis	London	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves and Co.
„ 21	Cornelia	D. ship	700	Delnum	London	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale and Co.
„ 21	Ganges	B. str.	1200	Purchase	Hongkong	Ballast	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.
„ 24	Pacifique	Fr sh.	392	David	Port Phillip	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.

PASSENGERS.—per Steamer *Ganges*, Messrs. W. A. Forsyth, W. Hutchison, and 4 Chinese, 1st class, 2 do. 2nd class, 3 Deck passengers.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Audax		Mar. 17	B. schr	151	Glover	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	Early
Carib	737	Mar. 1	B. bark	433	Kilgour	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Geelong	739	Mar. 8	B. bark	392	Bowers	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
Horatio	272	Mar. 16	A. ship	472	Swift	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Mary Shepherd	733	Feb. 20	B. ship	625	Rapson	Reiss and Co.	London	Early
Nymph	745	Mar. 22	B. schr	106	Wilson	Dent, Beale and Co.	Hongkong	To-day.
Racer	266	Feb. 11	A. ship	1097	Steele	Order.	Repairing in	Dock
Raduga	271	Mar. 16	A. ship	585	Cook	Smith, King and Co.	Hongkong	To-day.
Sassoon Family		Mar. 7	B. brig	190	Dring	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
William the IV.			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.	Heaving down	hulk
William Watson	732	Feb. 17	B. bark	480	Macpherson	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	London	Early.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, &c.
Secret,	Liverpool	212	Sep. 25	1,446,750	168,400	576		
Security,	Liverpool	503	Oct. 21					
Countess of Winton,	Liverpool	362	„ 24	2,601,550	324,887	1,012		
Eugenia,	London	714	„ 28	1,772,200		656	720	
Planet, (viâ H'kong)	London	421	Nov. 8	1,720,000			3,140	
Cathaya,	Liverpool	407	„ 19	3,295,795	97,460	1,072	2,234	
Eliza Moore,	Liverpool	417	„ 24	2,575,190	364,960	240		
Ashmore,	Liverpool	512	Dec. 20	3,109,546	342,512	1,504	960	
Balmoral,	London	356	Jany. 1	2,265,487		360	288	
Sir Henry Pottinger,	Liverpool	334	„ 8	2,858,075	62,000			

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,					3,036,803							763,824	3,800,627	8,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,085	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,634	2,914,600	12,494,140	15,371
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,179
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429		11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,213
Year 1851-52,													57,675,000	20,631

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523		10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503		33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095		137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,335
Year 1851-52,													31,225,000	20,333

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
1848-49,	33,877,570		1,371,397	1,042,406	294,301	438,450	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,508	115,062	967,757	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,552,200		1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900		2,447,400	45,848,900	18,300	918,500		2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,135
1850-51, in 114 „	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,500	363,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,348
1851-52, in 114 „																Estimated	65,080,400	22,019
1851-52, Increase, Decrease,																	1,327,000	1,492

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON	Congou and Souchong.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636			226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	146,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49,	614,548		1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	25
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829			1,648,829	181,746	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	230
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000		500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	235

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1852.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	67													31,225,000	20,333
United States,	34	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,603,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	235
Australia,	17													4,000,000	
Continent,	3													1,500,000	
San Francisco,	—													150,000	
Coastwise,	—													2,000,000	
Halifax, Nova Scotia,	2													800,000	
														57,675,000	20,611

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN DIRECT,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total, Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Piculs	Wool Bales
In	3 Vessels,	1852—	July Total													1,476,003	4,777			
In	8 „		Augt. „													3,895,652	5,363	3 cases		
In	9 „		Sept. „													3,526,387	3,654			12
In	7 „		Oct. „													4,263,745	3,000			47
In	9 „		Nov. „													3,527,328	1,159		159	69
In	2 „		Dec. „													836,000	82			
In	5 „	1853—	Jany. „													2,339,865	2,271			26
In	7 „		Feby. „													4,378,784	840			
																24,743,764	21,146	3 cases	150	214
Mar. 1	Thomas Royden,	891	London													981,065				
„ 1	Ennadale,	343	London													350,000				
„ 5	Ben Accord,	380	London													405,000	394			
„ 9	S. V. Given,	372	London													618,570	308			
„ 12	Duke of Portland,	533	London																	
„ 19	Leopard,	300	Liverpool																	
„ 20	Erin,	475	London																	
„ 21	Cornelia,	700	London																	

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
In	1 Vessel,	1852—	July Total				6,100			6,100	237,500					237,500	243,600		
In	2 „		Augt. „	786,500	47,200	101,400	118,400	140,400	93,800	1,287,700	27,700					27,700	1,315,400	50.00	15,610
In	6 „		Sept. „	2,284,800	209,400	246,900	368,900	291,100	281,700	3,682,800	315,600					315,600	3,998,400	77.53	3,325
In	9 „		Oct. „	2,727,700	231,200	369,300	486,200	399,000	273,700	4,487,100	194,400			29,400		223,800	4,710,900	3.60	10,725
In	10 „		Nov. „	3,113,500	406,800	738,000	541,900	550,100	312,500	5,662,800	765,300			159,300		924,600	6,587,400	42.00	3,330
In	6 „		Dec. „	1,314,100	170,600	217,400	414,800	264,100	195,900	2,579,900	554,100			169,600		723,700	3,303,600	71.03	865
1853	Total from July 1 to Dec. 27, 1852,			10,226,600	1,065,200	1,673,000	1,936,300	1,644,700	1,160,600	17,706,400	2,094,600			358,300		2,452,900	20,159,300	250.16	35,895
Jany. 2	Helena,	596	New York	243,600	30,000	113,900	24,500	50,100	16,500	478,600	110,400		4,900	11,000		126,300	604,900	19.91	900
„ 24	Comoro,	440	New York	288,200	42,900	36,200	28,500	48,600	27,400	471,800	1,900		1,000	32,000		34,900	506,700		2,600
Feb. 17	Mandarin,	776	New York	196,600	13,000	43,800	91,000	24,800	20,100	389,300	215,900					215,900	605,200	17.00	1,000
Mar. 9	Sea Witch,	907	New York																
„ 17	Fenelon,	394	New York																

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For,	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
	In 12 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,															2,704,878			
Mar. 1	Mohawk,	442	Sydney													220,000			
„ 17	Mary Montague,	329	Sydney																
„ 24	Pacifique,	392	Port Phillip																

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE COASTWISE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
	In 6 vessels from 1st July to 31st December, 1852,													83,725	1,176	29 cases
Jany. 8	Iona,	206	Hongkong											48,747		
„ 21	Water Witch,	279	Hongkong											149,728		
Feb. 19	Island Queen,	129	Hongkong											71,493		
„ 25	Dewan,	116	Woosung											36,920		
Mar. 2	Enterprise,	80	Woosung											16,000		
„ 3	Iona,	144	Hongkong											34,840		

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